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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905.

At Rest.

The people paid a noble tribute yester-
day to the fame and character of Gen-
eral Fitzhugh Lee. The funeral was the
greatest and most impressive demonstra-
tion of the kind Richmond ever wit-
nessed. There were representative men
from all parts of the State and from other
States to attend the funeral, and the
body was escorted in honor by great num-
bers of civilians and soldiers, while the
streets along which the procession passed
were thronged with people—all the way
from St. Paul's Church to Hollywood, and
there was another vast crowd in the
cemetery when the procession arrived. It
was a most respectful crowd, there be-
ing no sign of disorder from the church
to the grave. The people had turned
out to pay their respects to one who in
life represented all that was best in
Southern manhood, and they were in re-
verent frame of mind. They felt that in
honoring such a man they were honoring
themselves. The remains now rest in
Hollywood, where so many of Virginia's
honored men sleep the sleep that knows
no waking; and the rippling river seems
to sing a requiem as it flows in musical
cadence by. There is little consolation to
those who mourn for their dead, "for
not all the preaching since Adam has
made death other than death," and yet
it seems in eternal truth that a busy
and eventful life like General Lee's should
be followed by peaceful sleep. It is God's
way.

General Lee did not live in vain; nor
did he die in vain. His latter days were
spent largely in promoting fraternity be-
tween the sections, and especially had he
striven during the past few months to
interest the people of the North in Vir-
ginia's forthcoming celebration. His death
at this time is the occasion for a national
demonstration for peace and brotherly
love. Men of all sections have gathered
in spirit around the bier of Lee and clasped
hands and said: "Blest be the tie that
binds." The influence of the occasion will
be as broad as the nation and will abide.

The Democratic Primaries.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Will you please let me know
whether or not the columns of your paper
under the Democratic primaries? Please let
me know just how these primaries are to
be conducted. From start to finish, as it is
important in this section. The above
will be very much appreciated.

Rockell, Va., May 3. A. B. F.
Democratic primaries will be held this
year throughout the State of Virginia
to select Democratic nominees, and, of
course, Republicans will not be per-
mitted to vote in them.

The primary plan under which these
elections are to be held was adopted
by the Democratic State Convention at
Richmond on June 10, 1904. The plan pro-
vides that—

"All voting shall be under what is
known as the secret ballot system, the
candidates to be voted for directly, and
those receiving the highest number of
votes at any of the primary elections,
held under the following regulations,
shall be declared to be the party nomi-
nees. All white citizens who are, or
will be legal voters at the election at
which the General Assembly is to be
chosen, shall be entitled to vote at any
primary election held to nominate a
party senatorial candidate, and at all
other primary elections hereinafter pro-
vided for all white Democrats who are,
or who will be, legal voters at the gen-
eral election next following the primary
at which they offer to vote shall be en-
titled to vote at such primary. And all
persons participating in any of said elec-
tions shall thereby be considered as bind-
ing themselves to vote for the nominee,
or nominees, in the ensuing general elec-
tion."

Our correspondent must keep in mind
the difference between the Democratic
primaries and the regular election to be
held later on. The regular election, in
which qualified voters of all parties will
be permitted to vote, will be held on Tues-
day, November 7th. In that election candi-
dates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor,
Secretary of the Commonwealth, State
Treasurer, Commissioner of Agricul-
ture, Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion, Attorney-General, members of the
General Assembly, and various county
and city officials will be voted for.

The Democratic primaries will be held
on a date to be fixed by the State Cen-
tral Committee, not to be more than
ninety nor less than sixty days prior to
the regular election. These Democratic
primaries will be held to nominate Demo-
cratic candidates to be voted for in the
regular election.

Under the Constitution of the United
States, senators in Congress are chosen
by the Legislatures of the several States,
and not by direct vote of the people.
This year Virginia is to elect a senator
in Congress to succeed Senator Martin,

and he will be elected by the next Gen-
eral Assembly. But under the Demo-
cratic primary plan the Democratic vot-
ers of the State will select a candidate
to be nominated by the Democratic cauc-
us of the General Assembly. There will
be no legal obligation upon the Demo-
cratic members of the General Assembly
to support the nominee of the Demo-
cratic primary; but it goes without say-
ing that they will do so as a matter of
party obligation.

In addition to the State primary, some
of the cities and counties will hold sepa-
rate primaries to nominate local officers,
although under the general plan these
local officers may, if the local commit-
tees so decide, be chosen in the State
primary.

In conclusion, let us refer again to the
eligibility of voters in the Democratic
primary. Only white Democrats will be
permitted to vote, and only those white
Democrats who are, or will be, legal
voters in the regular election to be held
on November 7th. That means that
those white Democrats who fail to pay
all poll taxes assessed or assessable
against them six months in advance of
the regular election, or not later than
May 7th, will be excluded from partici-
pation in the primary. It is therefore a
matter of supreme importance that Dem-
ocrats shall pay their poll taxes before
May 7th, for if they fail to do so they
will not be permitted to vote either in
the primary or in the regular election.

A Virginia Heroine.

One of the most cruel, heartless, com-
pulsive and execrable of all crimes is
that of kidnapping a child for a vile pur-
pose. Some day when it is time for
the little ones to come in for the evening
meal and prepare for bed one of the
number, perhaps a bright-eyed girl, is
missing. There is search throughout the
house and search throughout the premises
and she is not found. Then there is a
general alarm and members of the family
with neighbors and friends go out and
hunt far and wide, all through the weary
hours of the night, and still no trace of
the lost darling. The next day and the
next night is the search kept up, and,
finally, perhaps, it is learned that the
little one has been stolen, and is in the
hands of a gang of brutes, held for ran-
som or possibly for something worse.

Can imagination conceive of anguish,
more acute, more horrible, more heart-
rending than the suspense of an affec-
tionate mother in such a situation? There
is no moment in the day when she does
not think of her lost child, and not only
is she in sorrow because of the separa-
tion, but she is crazed with anxious
fears that lest her darling may have met
a fate worse than death.

There was such a case of kidnapping
in the county of Dinwiddie a few years
ago, and the poor mother spent all that
she had in a vain search for her child
and finally died of a broken heart. The
newspapers and the authorities of the
day exerted themselves to find Luna
Joyner, but finally in despair abandoned
the search. There was one person in
the community, however, who did not give
up. There was one person in the com-
munity, however, who did not give up.
It was a woman, who, inspired and led
on by the motherly instinct, determined
never to stop, so long as she had life,
until she had found the child and brought
to justice the scoundrels who had stolen
her away. This woman was Mrs. Mary
A. Lutton, of Church Roads, and suc-
cess finally crowned her efforts, at least
in part. She has found the child and it
is believed that she has found the kid-
nappers. She is a heroine and deserves,
as she will receive, the commendation
and gratitude of the entire State. She has
done a noble work in finding the child
and if it turns out that she has caught
the kidnappers she will have performed a
service for law and society.

The Chicago Riots.

Chicago is the storm center of the
United States and in the matter of law-
lessness is a disgrace to civilization. That
peaceable and inoffensive citizens should
be set upon by strikers and beaten be-
cause they dare to work independently
of some labor organization, makes the
blood of every manly man tingle with
indignation, and if Chicago cannot protect
its citizens in the exercise of this divine
right, it should surrender its charter and
go out of business. The latest strike, ac-
cording to the Chicago Evening Post is
purely "sympathetic," so far as the team-
sters are concerned, as they have no
grievance against their employers.

The real trouble is between the garment
workers of several large concerns which
have locked out the union men because
of alleged violations of contract. The
real issue, therefore, that is involved is
the "recognition of the union," or the
old fight of open shop against closed shop.
The employers, as well as the strikers,
seem determined to have the question
fought to a finish, regardless of imme-
diate consequences.

Keep Up the Fight.

Some time ago, when Messrs. John B.
Minor and W. W. Morton pressed upon
the Street Committee a resolution chang-
ing the "olney of that body so as to pro-
vide for expending the money where, in
the judgment of the committee and the
city engineer, it should appear to be
most needed, rather than to apportion
the fund among the several wards with-
out regard to the necessities of any, we
had hoped that a long needed reform and
a much needed reform was in sight. Of
course, we were not satisfied with the
substitute adopted, which provided that
the various ward delegations, after agree-
ing upon the work to be done, should
submit lists prior to the meeting at which
the work was to be ordered. We had
hoped, however, that this was a step in
the direction of complete reform. But
at the last meeting of the committee,
upon motion of Mr. Mills, even this
makeshift substitute was rescinded, and
the committee now returns to its old
method.

That sort of thing is distressing and
discouraging, but we urge upon those
members of the committee who have so
gallantly struggled for reform to keep up
the agitation, to keep on struggling, for

it is only by agitation and struggle, and
sometimes sacrifice, that reforms are ever
accomplished.

Monument to Lee.

The women of the South have built
the Confederate monuments, and it is
not surprising to know that they will
take the lead in erecting a monument to
Fitzhugh Lee.

The Richmond Chapter of the Daugh-
ters of the Confederacy will meet at Lee
Camp Hall this morning at 11 o'clock to
form the Fitzhugh Lee Monument As-
sociation, and all Confederate women
are invited to be present. We are re-
quested to say that the object of this
association will be not to solicit contribu-
tions, but to give the privilege to all
friends and admirers of General Lee of
having a part in the erection of a suit-
able monument to his memory. There
will be no occasion to solicit, for the
money will come voluntarily from all
parts of the land as an expression of
appreciation and love.

This meeting of the Daughters of the
Confederacy will be followed by a mass
meeting of citizens at night, and the men
will, of course, do their part, but the
women will lead, and they have already
promised that the monument will be
unveiled within twelve months. The Con-
federate women never fail to do what
they set out to do.

Pittsburg's Example.

In the course of the argument Wednes-
day morning before the Committee on
Charter, Ordinances and Reform, it was
said by a distinguished citizen in sup-
port of the need of manufactures for
Richmond that Pittsburg had more ton-
nage annually than New York, Boston
and Baltimore combined. The Times-
Dispatch fully recognizes the value of
this sort of argument, and equally appre-
ciates the tremendous growth in the
wealth and population of Pittsburg. It
is therefore all the more significant that
Pittsburg, at the end of a long and bitter
contest against private interest and pub-
lic sloth and stupidity, has accom-
plished the great work of annexing Al-
legheny, a city of 120,000 population.

If Pittsburg's example is worth any-
thing, it teaches the value and necessity
of going ahead. Timidity, sloth and
selfishness can neither build up a city
nor a business, and Richmond is, after
all, only a big business venture, in which
the tax-payers are stockholders. If we
ever hope to compete with aggressive
cities, we must be aggressive ourselves.
Nor can any one delude himself with
thinking that fear to do what the expe-
rience of other cities and the judgment
of our own manufacturers alike demand
is likely to be a successful beginning for
the strenuous struggle which Richmond
must make or fail.

The Times-Dispatch is a great admirer
of Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of the
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Insti-
tute, and we are pleased to note that as
a token of appreciation and affection
a purse was recently presented to him
by the students of the school and an "un-
known admirer." Dr. Frissell is modest
and unpretentious, but he belongs to the
honorable list of sincere and devout men
who work for the uplift of humanity,
rather than for their own selfish ad-
vancement. It is always an incentive
and an inspiration when the character
and services of such a man are estimated
at their true value by those for whom
they live.

In a short time now it will be statisti-
cally proved that the Southern farmers
have whipped their cotton acreage reduc-
tion fight, which means that cotton will
bring its real value next fall—Atlanta
Constitution.

But somebody, in defining the three
degrees of lying, put statistics in the
superlative.

A New York preacher, in his last Sun-
day's sermon, made the solemn state-
ment that "husbands and wives are the
cause of divorces." Certainly, they are
the only people who can apply for a
divorce.

The New York Sun is of the opinion
that "popular government has disap-
peared." Not in old Virginia, where we
are practically electing our United States
senator by the direct vote of the people.

With Bowen and Castro and the never-
ending stream of place hunters to reckon
with on his return to the White House,
the President will hardly have time to
monkey with the Chicago strike.

Mr. Loeb, too, could no doubt pot bears
if he cared to steal time from his desk;
but it goes without saying that a good
secretary would rather write than be
President.

As long as the Chief Magistrate remains
in the forest and keeps his trusty rifle
clean, the White House kitchen will be
independent of the beef trust.

Considering the fact that they are
just "out," it would seem that the Chi-
cago strikers were making themselves un-
duly conspicuous.

Milwaukee has the courage of her con-
victions. Now let's see if her juries will
have the courage to do any convicting.

Dr. Gladden's dislike for Mr. Rocke-
feller and his tainted bank account is
thick enough to be cut with a froe.

This is what the Virginia farmers call
good growing weather.

Was it beer or a bank that made Mil-
waukee infamous?

We make a specialty of
HEAVY TIMBERS
For Wharves, Bridges, Trestles,
Docks, Large Buildings and other
work requiring Southern
LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE.
In our ten yards, covering seven
acres, we carry the
LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE,
and we respectfully solicit a share
of your patronage.
WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen,
Richmond, Va.

GREAT NEW YORK SCHOOL GOING UP

College Will be One of Most
Complete and Up-to-Date
in the World.

SOME GRAFTING IN GOTHAM

Man Robbed His Own Store
and Then Told Policeman
About It.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, May 4.—With the build-
ings of the College of the City of New
York are completed, on St. Nicholas
Highway, this city will be the home of
one of the most complete and up-to-date
colleges in the world. The main point
of view at all times is that of the
greatest efficiency, elaborateness of
detail has not been lost sight of, and as
a result the new building will rival in
beauty any at Yale, Cornell or Harvard.
But it is in the construction of the build-
ings for college purposes that this group
of buildings will be among the finest in
the world. There are to be found larger
structures in many respects than these,
but there is no other college that has not
been built on what might be called the
"modern plan." It is a building at a
time during a long period. But in this
college group the complete set of uni-
versity buildings all went up at one
time, each planned with due reference
to the other, and all with the same
intent, to add to the teaching and the
students in accomplishing the best work
possible.

The latest ideas in ventilation, in light-
ing and heating, in convenience of ac-
cess, are found here. Besides the main
entrance, there is a side entrance, and
an underground passage-way, so that the
students, once in the building, do not
have to go out of doors to reach another
class room, or to pass from class room
to laboratory or gymnasium. The great
convenience to the students, is the con-
nection direct from the main building to
the city subway.

A pretty graft which is being worked,
by some of the politicians, is the method
adopted to make applicants for street
railway positions "produce." As is to be
expected in a city where the railway
companies come in such constant con-
tact with the city government, as well
as the State officials, the railroads are
prone to look with more favor on the
applicant who comes to them with an
introduction from a political leader.
This point has not escaped the observant
eyes of the "grafter," and as a result
the city officials, the railroads, the man
who would make sure of obtaining an
interview with the man who employs,
will do well to have a letter from his
district leader. That the leaders are
working for the city is evident. It is
not that an "ordinary letter" com-
mands five and ten dollars, while a
"right letter" sometimes comes as high
as twenty-five dollars.

A case in point was the experience of
a young man who sought a position as a
conductor on the city subway. He called
on a "business friend" of his and asked
for a letter of introduction to the
superintendent. Several fruitless calls
at the office of the superintendent resulted
in nothing. Then he called on a "right
letter" and was at work within two
days. What lines of graft there are
in this city that the politicians of both
parties do not get their eyes and hands
on are not worth mentioning, for they
do not exist!

It has been some time since the echo
of Wall Street and its wild speculation
has expressed itself in the shape of a
suicide. True, it has found itself in many
corrected homes and the trades that have
caused within recent days have been
full as many as at any time in its his-
tory. This week it numbered its first
suicide in many months.

Not because the market is any more or
any less than at any time since the
first of the year, but because there
never seems to be one such crime in this
city, but many of them. The publicity
arising out of these things have a pecu-
liar effect in New York. It is always a
case of follow the leader.

It is strange that in a city the size of
this, with its four millions of population,
and all its crowding tenements, that one
so seldom hears of accidents to somnambulists. I cannot recall, until this
week, the report of such an accident.
Why? Is the city such an excellent town to
sleep in that no one ever suffers from
somniaambulism, or is it due to the fact
that the rats are so small that one has
not the room to be obstructed by an ac-
cident? The first accident of this sort
is reported this week, and, strange to
say, though the man who was the
victim of it fell from the fourth story of
the tenement in which he lived, he suf-
fered no other injury than a broken
neck. The "right letter" would seem
as though some sort of lucky star
guarded somnambulists, as there is one
that protects drunkards.

One of the queerest cases of burglary
on record was reported by a police-
man of the Twenty-first Precinct. The
officer whose beat includes a section
of one of the avenues that is given
over to petty tradesmen, and among
which there are a number of small jew-
elry stores, was standing in front of the
corner of the street when a man ap-
proached him plainly under the influ-
ence of drink. The fellow was in a
talkative mood, and insisted on inflict-
ing himself upon the officer.

In this respect New York officers are
particularly guarded. They will "jolly"
a drunk along for an hour and try to
encourage the intoxicated man to go
home, rather than arrest him. This man
was proof against all suggestion of the
advantage to be obtained by the alarm
department, and he insisted on follow-
ing the officer. He had been delivering
himself of his troubles for possibly fifteen
minutes, when there was the buzzing
of a bell in the vicinity of his overcoat
pocket.

"What have you there? An alarm
clock?" inquired the policeman.
"Not one, officer. I got one dozen.
Look here!" and the man proceeded to
unwind himself of alarm clocks until
the pavement looked like a alarm clock
department. The officer did not exist.
"Where did you get 'em?" inquired the
policeman.
"Sub, officer! Don't tell on your life.
I stole 'em!"
"Here!" said the policeman.
"I stole 'em!" and the self-confessed
led the way to a nearby jewelry store.
Pointing triumphantly through the win-

dow, the man indicated several shelves in
the rear of the store, on which only a
few clocks remained. But the most in-
dustrious search on the part of the offi-
cer did not show how the man entered or
left the store. That the place had been
searched, and the clocks found, was ap-
parently no apparent. Repeated questioning
only brought the information from the
man that it was "A secret, a secret,
officer!"

Finally a bright idea occurred to the
policeman.
"Say, I think I know you! You own
this store, don't you?"
"Sure! But don't tell my wife. I stole
the clocks to fool her!" Producing a
key, he unlocked the door and laboriously
returned the clocks to place.

Charities and Correction.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sixty-nine Virginia there are evident signs
of an increasing interest in the work of
charities and correction. The founding
of orphanages, the establishment of
youth reformatory schools, and the work
for social service, the building according to
the most approved plans of modern jails,
the opening of Florence Crittenden Homes,
the formation of benevolent associations,
and the prominence given the subject of
charity in the press, all clearly indi-
cate that the people of the State are be-
coming concerned more than ever before
in the welfare of the helpless, unfortu-
nate and wayward classes. This State
movement is only part of a larger na-
tional one. The summer schools of phyl-
anthropy, the sociological courses of col-
leges and universities, the work of the
social settlements, such as the Hull House
of Chicago and the South End House
of Boston, the increase in the number of
charitable organizations in the larger cities
and of State Boards of Charity, Health,
and Correction, with a fuller recognition
of their important services on the part
of municipal councils and State legisla-
tures, all point to a new era in the work
of the State. The work of the State is
a body of excellent literature, and of
regular organs of publication, are all in-
dicative of the fact that in the more pro-
gressive and populous parts of the Union
the attention of the public is being turned
to this question.

This benevolent movement will enlarge,
not wane, with the passing of years.
Growing cities and more densely popu-
lated country districts will bring greater
and greater problems of charity and cor-
rection, and the dependent, defective and
delinquent members of society. So long as
misfortune, accident, weakness and sin
are present, just so long will there be per-
sons in need, and as long as some bene-
volent and sympathetic men are in life,
so long will there be effort—whether
well-directed or ill-directed—to relieve
and to aid. A principle humanitarian,
Christian, eternal, undies charitable
and social service in which the State
men should do to you, do you even
so to them. To save human life is its
purpose. For the orphan a normal develop-
ment as well as protection and support,
for the feeble-minded, a somewhat ful-
filling of his needs, and for the dependent,
restoration to self-reliance rather than
temporary relief; for the criminal, reformation
more than punishment, are the worthy ends
sought in modern philanthropy.

The work of the leaders are or-
ganization, co-operation, conference, and
supervision. For benevolent agencies or-
ganization means intelligent, systematic,
educative work; co-operation brings
multiplied strength; conference brings
wisdom; supervision, wisdom, and su-
pervision insures inspection, suggestion,
report, and helpful counsel. The gift
of personal service rather than the gift
of means is rightly being declared to be
the best and truest charity. The work of
the leaders is in helpfulness, agrees with
the truths of revealed religion in affirm-
ing that men are in greater need of
friends than of dollars, and that the re-
clamation of men is dependent more on
personal service than on the gift of money.
The stirring of a true brother's heart will
not only loosen the strings of the purse,
but will also command the sharing of
self, the giving of judgment and sym-
pathy, and the continued thought of
a friend.

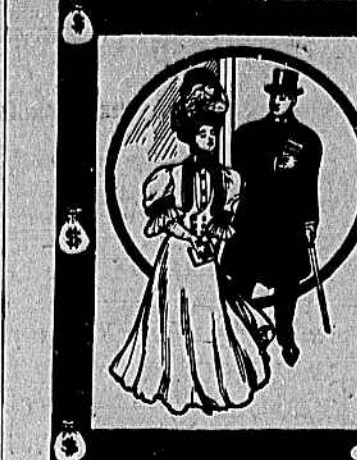
The aims of a charity organization so-
ciety are well stated by the society of
Baltimore, an institution supported en-
tirely by private contributions.
"It could up character as well as to
relieve."

To procure for everyone needing relief
such relief as will help him most quickly,
thoroughly and permanently.
To make the work practical by careful
ascertainment of facts.
To discourage begging and imposition,
which degrade the recipients of alms and
divert charity from the self-respecting
poor.

Enlist and train volunteers for
efficient work among the poor.
To help the community by co-operat-
ing with and uniting all the forces
which are trying to relieve and diminish
poverty, and by collecting and impart-
ing information on charitable matters."

These purposes are sensible and right.
They are worth working for and should
enlist the active support of thoughtful
people. In every city of considerable
size the demand for the organization of
such a society is a question of imperative
necessity. No more potent and helpful agencies
for promoting progress in this field exist
than the State and national conferences
held annually under the direction of the
representatives of benevolent societies,
and of various charitable, plan, and re-
formatory institutions. The published
addresses, reports, and discussions given
at these meetings by prominent and ex-
perienced workers form quite probable
and interesting reading matter. These
yearly gatherings tend to educate the
public mind, to encourage a humane and
philanthropic spirit, to create and foster
interest, and to reveal the general fruits
of the work of the community at large.

The Virginia Conference of Charities
and Correction is quite young, only a
little over three years old. It works
thus far, however, shows that for Vir-
ginia as well as for many of the other
States, the country is in the following de-
scription by Amos G. Warner, ("American
Charities," p. 357), is not altogether with-
out meaning: "The charities of a given
locality, which should, for useful result,
be systematically directed to the accom-
plishment of their common purposes, are
usually a chaos, a patchwork of survi-
vals, or products of contending political,
religious, and medical factions, a curious
mixture perpetuated by peddlersness.
Individually they have originated as needs
arose, or were supposed to have arisen.
In a given locality and in small com-
munities, where ignorance of what was
already being done did not exist, this
has given them a sufficient degree of



Better a Dollar Here Than Two in the Purse.

Small deposits and interest at
1 per cent. increase with aston-
ishing rapidity.
The woman who saves is the
most stalwart bulwark of the
nation.
With a bank balance in her
own name she has no fear of
meeting the wolf at the door.
Start an account to-day.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
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Capital, \$200,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$50,000.00

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

May 5th.

- 1587—A proclamation issued by the Eng-
lish government to establish a man-
ufactory for white paper in England.
- 1708—Lateral eruption of the peak of
Teneriffe. A volcano opened at the
south side, towards the port of
Orotava, and in a few days a new
edifice of that populous city was
left standing.
- 1787—Battle of Prague, between the Prus-
sians under Frederick the Great and
Austrians. The Prussians were
victorious, after a bloody contest, in
which the distinguished general, Count
Schwerin, was killed, Austrian loss
24,000, Prussian loss 15,000.
- 1789—Assembly of the States General of
France, at Versailles. This may be
called the first day of the revolu-
tion, although the object of the meet-
ing was to prevent such a catastro-
phe.
- 1804—All officers of the American frigate
Philadelphia were liberated by the
Bey of Tripoli, on the interference
of the French consul.
- 1811—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor, in Portu-
gal, the French repulsed with great
loss by the British under Wellington.
- 1823—The Congress of Vienna, at New
York and Philadelphia, was dismis-
sed by order of Don Miguel.
- 1848—Opening of the National Assembly
of France, after the abdication of
Louis Philippe.
- 1851—The convention of delegates from
the Southern Rights Associations of
the State of South Carolina, met at
Charleston, 44 associations were re-
presented by 430 delegates. It ad-
vised the secession of the State from
the Union, and the establishment of
"with or without co-operation they
are for a dissolution of the union."
- 1853—His order demands having been
conceded, Prince Menschikoff sent in
an ultimatum to the Turkish divan
demanding the Emperor of Russia
the protectors of the Greek
Church Christians in Turkey.
- 1853—A new planet was discovered at the
observatory of Bilk, at Dusseldorf,
by Prof. Luther.
- 1862—Battle of Williamsburg, Va., lasting
all day. Union forces victor.
- 1863—Vandellingham arrested in Ohio for
treason.
- 1864—The great battle of the Wilderness,
Va., begins. Grant commanding the
Union army. Nothing decisive this
day, but less heavy on both sides.
- 1864—The United States Senate on mo-
tion of Reverdy Johnson, voted to
publish a list of names of Senators who
reflected public business.
- 1893—Chinese Exclusion Act requiring